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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1313

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29 September 1982

USSR REPORT  
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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## INTERNATIONAL

### 'REAGANOMICS' FAILS TO REVIVE U.S. ECONOMY

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 30 Aug 82 pp 1-4

[Article by G. Vasiliev: "Another 'Great Depression'? Failure of the White House Economic Programme"]

[Text] It is over eighteen months now since the Republican President, once installed in the White House, announced his conservative economic policy. Christened as a "bold jump into the past" by those who saw its flaws right from the start, it was expected to mean an abandonment of the Keynesian concepts of monopoly-state control of the economy and a return, as much as possible, to the "pure" free play of capitalist market forces. The legislative programmes which embodied the ideas of the right-wing of the Republican Party provided for a restriction of federal intervention in business, an appreciable reduction of taxes (above all, large tax benefits for monopolies), a curtailment of social programmes and a drastic increase of military spending. The higher income thus derived by well-to-do Americans was expected to bring a flood of investment into lagging industries, and so enliven the whole of the economy and render it more effective and more competitive along with making it possible to resolve all other social and political problems, including that of "restoring America's economic as well as military-political leadership in the world."

Nothing of that has actually taken place. The record the American press is now reviewing on the threshold of this year's mid-term elections--an important political landmark half-way through the four-year term of presidency--indicates that the performance of the Republican Administration, far from having cured the US economic ills, has exacerbated and aggravated them. The nation is living through a long-drawn period of recession with the outlook ahead giving no reason for optimism.

During the year since July 1981, industrial production fell off by 10.1 per cent to its lowest level since 1977. Housing construction dropped by 12.4 per cent. What the depression hit hardest are the automobile steel and mining industries. Industrial units were operating at 69.5 per cent of the capacity last July, only half a per cent above the lowest level in the last seven years since the 1975 slump.

Not all indicators, however, have shown a downturn. There has been a continued upturn of prices and a steep rise of unemployment--from 7.8 million a year ago

to 10.8 million, the highest mark ever reached since 1934. Furthermore, as US labour unions say, the real extent of this calamity is still greater: there are several million "redundant people," despairing of finding a job, outside official statistics. The intrinsic contradictions of capitalism have notably worsened in recent times, with economic recessions more lasting, a way out of them more uncertain, and slumps following each other almost uninterruptedly. But the critics of the present administration are right in declaring that the blame for the present state of US economic affairs lies largely with this administration as well. Its economic programme is compounding its difficulties.

What has failed to work, first of all, is the key link of "Reaganomics". The savings made by the monopolies due to the Republican Administration's generosity have produced nothing like a flood of investment in the US economy. Capital has been drifting away--to pander to the personal whims of the wealthy and into far-off countries where every dollar invested brings a higher rate of profit--rather than into the renewal of outdated equipment of American plants and factories or into the creation of new up-to-date enterprises. The largest Morgan Guarantee Trust financial company produced a discomfiting forecast the other day: industrial investment this year will drop by 10 per cent compared with a year ago.

Yet another brake on economic recovery has been the policy of keeping up high prime lending rates Washington has been following in a bid to fight inflation. Instead of becoming a "locomotive" which, driving full steam ahead, would pull the economies of other capitalist countries out of the crisis, as certain financiers and politicians of Western Europe and Japan hoped at first, the US has actually been pulling its rival partners downhill.

The Republican Administration's record for the last 18 months has shown the futility of its calculation that it can escalate military appropriations (to as much as 1.5 trillion dollars in the space of five years) along with cutting taxes, even by "saving" some resources through social programme cuts. Yet another election promise of the Republican leader--to balance the federal budget--has turned out to be broken. What the Americans have been faced with, instead of a balanced budget, is a record-breaking budget deficit of 109 billion dollars in the current fiscal year, that is, almost double that of the previous one.

Billions of dollars being thrown into the melting-pot of the arms race are bleeding white the civilian industries, pushing up unemployment, exacerbating inflation and crippling the entire economy. It is only the companies primarily engaged in making arms and munitions, and, indeed, the whole of the military-industrial complex, that stand to gain.

The coming of a Republican Administration to office in Washington has brought the term "the New Right" into the American political vocabulary. That is the name given to the most zealous partisans of the US President now in office, the partisans of the belligerent "power politics" abroad and reliance on the free play of market forces at home. The eighteen months of Republican rule have begot another expression--the "New Poor"--applied to the Americans in the growing queue of "redundant people."

The reduction of social programme appropriations in the context of a drawn-out recession means swelling the army of disinherited. The number of Americans now living below the official poverty line is once more on the rise, having reached 32 million this summer (14 per cent of the total population). The idea that is gripping the minds of the people is that the Reagan Administration is, to re-word Lincoln's phrase, is a government of the rich, by the rich and for the rich.

The eighteen months of the nation's treatment by the "old cures" prescribed by the extreme-right Republicans has compounded the old social and economic ills--exacerbated the crisis phenomena, aggravated the stagnation in the industries under heavy competitive pressure, intensified unemployment and raised social tensions. These "achievements" of Reaganomics and its obvious failure have inspired the gloomiest forebodings even in the hearts of its yesterday's admirers. One question that is now being posed more and more often in the US is: hasn't the present Administration brought the nation to the brink of another "Great Depression"? (PRAVDA, Aug 30)

CS0: 1812/173

## INTERNATIONAL

### POLISH ECONOMIST INTERVIEWED ON CLOSER ECONOMIC TIES TO USSR

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 10 Sep 82 pp 3-4

[Item under rubric "APN Informs and Comments"]

[Text] Asked by an APN correspondent about the state of Soviet-Polish economic relations, Doctor of Economic Sciences Jan Szmeral replied that everything was being done at the moment to help Poland get out of its difficult economic situation. It is no secret that in recent years the links between Soviet and Polish economic organizations and enterprises have weakened. Far from all opportunities for cooperation have been used.

It has now turned out that many commodities whose production strongly relied on imports from the West can be successfully produced in cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries. For example, there's been a discussion in Poland for many years on the problem of "currency investments" into the production of Polish cars. It is clearly known today that Poland can save the greater part of these investments by co-operating with the Soviet automotive industry. Examples of this kind are quite numerous.

There are some problems in Soviet-Polish cooperation to be sure. One of these is the considerable preponderance of Soviet deliveries over Polish shipments to the USSR. In the current year this gap will total approximately 1,200 million roubles. Although this figure is just under 1 per cent of the overall capital investments of the Soviet Union this year, I must still say that it is a fairly big sum for us: about the same sum is spent every year on state-funded housing construction in our two biggest cities, Moscow and Leningrad.

From the commercial point of view, there is seemingly no benefit for us in our assistance to Poland. Not everything in the world, however, is measured in commercial profit. International reaction is putting in quite a lot of efforts these days to try to undermine the economy of socialist Poland whereas the Soviet Union and other socialist countries want to see Poland economically strong and independent.

We clearly perceive prospects for further large-scale development of our relations on the basis of mutual benefit. Poland has well-equipped production works and qualified personnel and thus possesses every condition for turning out up-to-date products which our country is interested in.

CSO: 1812/181



## INTERNATIONAL

### MAJOR DAILIES MARK VIETNAMESE NATIONAL HOLIDAY

#### 'IZVESTIYA' Report

PM0814054 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 September 1982 morning edition publishes on page 5 a 1,800-word Hanoi dispatch from our correspondent B. Vinogradov on Vietnam's national holiday, headed "Following the Roads of Revolution." Vinogradov describes his visits to sites associated with the Vietnamese revolution and goes on to discuss the importance of the Fifth Vietnamese Communist Party Congress. Noting current progress in the SRV economy, he quotes Nguyen Van Kha, SRV minister of engineering and metals, as saying that "the transfer of the economy onto a footing of developed industry is a multifaceted task, covering all aspects of the complex process of building the material and technical base for socialism" and noting the "tremendous economic return" anticipated on the resources invested in major industrial projects in the current 5-year plan. Vinogradov then describes his visit to a power station currently under construction "with the Soviet Union's assistance" and notes that Soviet-Vietnamese friendship is "the guarantee of the future victories which the Vietnamese people will certainly secure in their progress toward socialism."

#### 'PRAVDA' Report

PM080931 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 September 1982 publishes on page 4 a 2,000-word Hanoi dispatch from Hong Ha, candidate member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and chief editor of the newspaper NHAN DAN, pegged to Vietnam's national day, under the heading "Build and Defend." After giving a brief outline of the country's history over the 37 years since the republic was proclaimed, the author discusses current work in fulfilling the tasks set earlier this year by the fifth party congress, namely "Building socialism and reliably defending the socialist fatherland." The article briefly discusses progress in agriculture and industry and outlines SRV foreign policy, ending on a note of hope for future successes based on the "fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries."

#### VATICAN INTEREST IN AFRICA, ISLAM CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 54-56 a 3500-word article titled "And Again the Black Continent" by I. Grigulevich. The article discusses the February 1982 visit to Africa by Pope John Paul II and criticizes Vatican interest in Africa in general and its attempts to establish a basis for dialogue with that continent's Muslims. It stresses that the pope had to travel in a "special bullet-proofed" car and suggests that his trip failed in its goals.

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#### INTERNATIONAL JEWISH OPPOSITION TO ZIONISM SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 60-63 a 5300-word article titled "Believers Against Zionism" by M. Gol'denberg. The article describes the religious and political opposition of various Jewish groups to zionism and Israel. It suggests that each of these must be evaluated in terms of its class basis and not rejected as a potential ally out of hand.

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## INTERNATIONAL

### BRIEFS

HEALTH COOPERATION WITH FINLAND--Helsinki, 10 Sep (TASS)--TASS correspondent Raivo Oyasaar reports: The seventh meeting of the mixed Soviet-Finnish Commission on cooperation in the field of health services, medicine and social security has ended here with the signing of an agreement on cooperation for 1983-1984. Soviet-Finnish contacts in the sphere of health services, medicine and social security are beneficial to the peoples of the two countries, Seja Saana [spelling of name as received] member of the Finnish part of the commission, said to the TASS correspondent. She pointed out that especially promising is the sharing of experience in the training of doctors and servicing personnel for medical institutions, and in carrying out complicated organ transplant operations. The new agreement provides for joint seminars of Soviet and Finnish scientists and health workers, exchange of specialists, scientific work and literature. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 10 Sep 82 LD]

'TASS', 'DDP' AGREEMENT--Moscow, 10 Sep (TASS)--A protocol was signed today on the expansion of cooperation between the News Agency of the Soviet Union (TASS) and the Deutscher Depeschen-Dienst (DDP) of West Germany. The protocol was signed by the TASS Director General Sergey Losev and the Director General of the Deutscher Depeschen-Dienst Manfred Jakubovski [spelling of name as received]. The delegation of the West German agency stayed in the Soviet Union on a 4-day visit. [Text] [LD110200 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 10 Sep 82]

DELEGATION TO IPU MEETING--Rome, 10 Sep (TASS)--A delegation of the USSR parliamentary group led by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has arrived here. It will take part in the proceedings of the 69th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union, which opens in Rome on 14 September. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0815 GMT 10 Sep 82 LD]

BELGIAN WRITER IN BAKU--Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 15 Aug 82 page 3 reports a visit to Azerbaijan by Belgian writer Georges Beauvillon, "a veteran of the Belgian-Soviet friendship movement and a member of the Belgium-USSR Society's national committee." [Editorial report]

CSO: 1807/162

## NATIONAL

### BASHKIR OBKOM SECRETARY ON 'FRATERNAL SYMPATHY' TO GREAT RUSSIAN PEOPLE

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by M. Shakirov, first secretary of the Bashkir CPSU Obkom: "Our Strength Is in Friendship"]

[Excerpt] The achievements in the material and spiritual spheres have fundamentally transformed the social appearance of the kray. Whereas our urban inhabitants were only six percent at the time of the October victory, they are now more than half. New cities -- Ishimbay, Oktyabrskiy, Salavat, Kumertau, Uchaly, Neftekamsk, Tuymazy, and Meleuz-- have grown up. Ufa, Sterlitamak, Beloretsk, Belebey, and Birsik have been modernized beyond recognition.

The army of the working class -- more than a million strong -- is the child of Great October and the pride of the republic. Hundreds of thousands of machine operators and diploma'd specialists form the main mass of the population in the rural area. The numerous detachment of our famous intelligentsia enjoys deserved recognition.

The country's unified national economic complex, which is being successfully expanded, is the foundation and the material basis for the USSR peoples' friendship which is growing stronger every day. It serves the interests of all Soviet people and each socialist nation and nationality.

The economy of each republic occupies an important place in the social division of labor and is making an ever greater contribution to the national wealth and to the augmentation of our beloved motherland's power.

The Bashkir workers sense the fraternal help and friendship everyday in their practical work. An interrupted stream of goods comes to us from all corners of the immense Soviet country. Oil comes from western Siberia for refining, natural gas from Central Asia and metals from the Urals, Lipetsk and the Krivorozhskiy area. The republic's large chemical industry is a true child of this great friendship of peoples. Hundreds of production collectives in many oblasts, krays and autonomous republics of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, the republics of Central Asia, the Transcaucasus, and the Baltic have manufactured different equipment for its enterprises.

Today, during the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR and the celebration of the 425th anniversary of the voluntary union of Bashkiriya with Russia, we express our hearty thanks to the Great Russian people and to all the peoples of our multinational homeland for their unselfish friendship and generous help.

In its turn, our republic--being an integral part of the country's single national economic complex -- is making a noticeable contribution to the all-union and all-Russian division of labor and is participating in its socialist integration. It firmly occupies an important place in the fuel and energy balance. During the past half century, 1.08 billion tons of oil and more than 50 billion cubic meters of natural gas have been extracted from the bowels of the earth. The largest capacities in the country for refining oil have been concentrated here. More than half of the soda ash and more than one-fifth of the caustic soda which are produced in the RSFSR, about 30 percent of the chemical agents to protect plants and one-third of the oil equipment fall to the republic's share.

We consider the effective use of the economic potential, which has been created in the republic for the further strengthening of the motherland's power, to be our primary duty and our sacred obligation.

Socialism has opened up broad elbow-room for the exchange of spiritual values. The Russian language plays a special role in this.

I am not an ethnic Russian [russkiy] but a Russian [rossiyanin]. There is no higher honor--I am the son of the Soviet country"--the infinite pride and sense of fraternal sympathy for the great Russian people are expressed in these words of the Baskhir people's poet Mustay Karim.

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CSO: 1800/1166

## NATIONAL

### BROAD POPULARITY OF OLD RUSSIAN CHURCH MUSIC DESCRIBED

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 7, Jul 82 pp 38-40

[Article by V. Dolgova]

[Text] The Znamenskiy Cathedral was constructed at the end of the 17th century near the Kremlin on land bestowed to the temple by Muscovite tsars. On the religious holiday celebrating the icon of the madonna "Znamenije" (27 November, old style), the royal family and the close aristocracy would begin a festive procession here at the sound of the church bells. Years passed and a monastery was founded in the Znamenskiy Cathedral. But the inhabitants had little land and no cultivated land at all--how can there be cultivated land in Zaryad'ye with its urban bustle? The building of the cathedral deteriorated and the bell tower was destroyed. They began to restore the cathedral in the 19th century, but the work was done superficially and sometimes unintelligently; ignorant people destroyed the frescoes inside the church--remnants of remarkable paintings have been discovered in our day above the doorway of the upper church. Scientific restoration conducted in the 1960's under the leadership of the architect I. I. Kazakevich, returned the original appearance to the Znamenskiy Cathedral.

It is now the premises for the House of Propaganda of the All-Russian Society for the Preservation of Monuments of History and Culture. The society's activity consists in helping people to recognize their connection with the past and their responsibility for the future of their homeland, their people. It also helps to enforce the "law concerning the protection and utilization of monuments of history and culture" and one of the articles of the USSR Constitution which has proclaimed that concern for the preservation of historical monuments is the duty and responsibility of the citizens. The ancient cathedral will promote the patriotic, moral and aesthetic education of the population.

The stairway, which is covered with a red runner, leads to the second story. We go up there and pass a foyer with wide oak benches. There is a modern artistic panneau over the stage of the concert hall, and there is the comfort of a place that has been made nicely habitable. And yet only a couple of years ago it had neither electricity nor heating.

The hall, which is located in the upper church, was initially intended for meetings and lectures. The builders presumed that there would be concerts here, but not many of them--one or two a year. But life made its adjustment to the initial plans and now there are many dozens of concerts each year in the House of Propaganda.

The subject matter of the lectures and evening gatherings is varied: V. L. Yanin, a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, discussed the many years of archeological diggings in Novgorod; S. S. Geychenko, the director of the Pushkin Park discussed his work; and the writer A. S. P'yanov gave a lecture entitled "Pushkin in the Tver Area." A member of the presidium of the Irkutsk branch of the society, the poet Mark Sergeyev, prepared an evening discussion about the presence of the Decemberists in Irkutsk--the setting was a reproduction of the Trubetskoy salon, and artists performed the musical works of the exiled Decemberists.

The House of Propaganda also responds to significant dates--last year, for example, an evening discussion was devoted to the 750th anniversary of the city of Mozhaysk; in the cathedral one could hear poetry about the battle of Kulikovo, the battle of Borodino and the defense of Moscow during the Great Patriotic War--Mozhaysk played a large role in all of these events. V. N. Kalynina, a lecturer of the House of Propaganda, discussed the city's modern spiritual life.

The evenings and concerts take place not only in the Znamenskiy Cathedral, but also in the society's rayon divisions--in Dubna at the Institute of Nuclear Research and in the Moscow House of Scientists. A concert to celebrate the memory of the composer A. A. Alyab'yev was organized in the memorial museum that was created in the village of Ryazantsy in Shchelkovskiy Rayon in Moscow Oblast, where the composer lived and worked.

Every worker of the House of Propaganda is engaged in his own work: I. K. Yazykova is studying ancient Russian art, V. G. Kotov--architecture and history, V. N. Kalynina--literary scholarship, and G. A. Vladimirova deals more than the others with organizational matters. She takes orders from the society's local Moscow organizations. This is not a simple matter: for the hall in the Znamenskiy Cathedral seats only 160.

Concerts of ancient Russian music have become especially popular in the House of Propaganda.

There is hardly anyone today who must be convinced of the artistic value of ancient icons or who have to be shown that they are the products of the high art of ancient painters. The matter is more complicated when it comes to our musical heritage. Many still think that Russian classical music begins with M. I. Glinka. Only a small group of specialists, and not the broad public, knows of the existence of earlier operas, concerts and songs.

To seek out and restore ancient creative work and bring it to the heart of the modern listener--this is the task that enthusiasts of the House of Propaganda have set for themselves. And they have actually found forgotten and lost pages of this music and restored it to existence. Among those who are discovering pages of our excellent, but forgotten, musical heritage, who generously shares his knowledge about domestic culture of past centuries, is the musicologist V. I. Razheva, who is the deputy director of the House of Propaganda. Working in close cooperation with her and other popularizers of ancient music is the leader of the group of soloists of the Vladimir Philharmonic, V. I. Kornachev. After long searching they discovered in the archives of the State Library imeni V. I. Lenin and the Moscow Conservatory transcriptions of Russian music of the 18th century and even of the

17th century. The ancient sheets of notes, stuck together and half erased, were photographed and deciphered. As a result, a second life was given to the works of V. P. Titov, V. A. Pashkevich, I. Ye. Khandoshkin, O. A. Kozlovskiy, Ye. I. Fomin and other talented Russian composers of the 18th century.

The group of soloists of the Vladimir Philharmonic prepared ten programs of ancient Russian music during the course of the year. When these works are performed the hall is always crowded: ancient music opens up for the modern listener the spiritual world of people of the past. In their part concerts\*, chants (eulogies), and signature tunes the composers expressed their dreams of harmony and justice. These compositions are basically religious but, although the words of the singing are directed to God, the music embodies earthly feelings and man's lofty desire for the beautiful. In carrying out church orders the composers created their own work according to their own notions about the world, their personal experiences, which far from always corresponded to religious tenets.

The first concert, which marked the opening of the House of Propaganda, largely determined the direction of its activity. At the opening the State Republic Russian A Cappella Choir imeni A. A. Yurlov performed a large program of ancient and popular music. Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Yurlov's name is connected to the first musical steps of the All-Russian Society for the Preservation of Monuments of History and Culture. The House of Propaganda began to attract everyone who was inspired with ideas about disseminating knowledge of the glorious pages of domestic culture.

The concerts of ancient music in the Znamenskiy Cathedral have become a celebrated phenomenon in the cultural life of the capital. Performing here are the State Choir of the USSR under the direction of V. G. Agafonnikov, the State Moscow Choir under the direction of professor V. G. Sokolov, the Moscow Chamber Choir under the direction of V. N. Minin, the Quartet imeni A. I. Borodino, the Quartet imeni D. D. Shostakovich and many other celebrated musical collectives. The Vilnius String Quartet is a frequent guest at the House of Propaganda.

Under the vaulted ceilings of the former Znamenskiy Cathedral one hears other kinds of music as well as Russian. Also performed here are works of Western European musicians which are related in one way or another to Russia: Beethoven's compositions on Russian themes, Venyavskiy's compositions, which were commissioned by his famous Russian patroness von Mekk, the works of Debussy which he wrote during the time he was in Russia, the operas of the French composer Gretry which were widely known during Pushkin's time.

Of course ancient musical art is different from what we are accustomed to, but the concerts in the House of Propaganda show the strength of that thread that joins the past to the present. It is no accident that in one of the concerts of the male vocal quartet there were two sections. The first contained the signature tune, chants (eulogies) and a parts concert, and the second--Russian national songs and

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\* Part concert-- singing in parts. This was established at the end of the 17th century. Initially it was done in the church but was not included in the ritual service. Later it was done only in secular concerts.



choir art of our day. The quartet performed the song of the Decemberists with the words of K. F. Ryleyev with great enthusiasm: "Oh, I feel wretched even in my homeland." They also sang the well known song of the war years, "Zemlyanka" and "Ey, ukhnem!" in the rendition of A. V. Sveshnikov. The second section made one feel the strength of traditions and the distance and complexity of the path they have travelled before merging into the rich musical and vocal creativity of our time.

A large place is allotted to the national creativity in the concert repertoire of the House of Propaganda. Native musical ensembles from Khakasiya and Tatariya have performed for Moscow citizens. The concert of four performers of national songs from the village of Karevo-Naumovo in Pskovskaya Oblast, the home of M. P. Musorgskiy, was long remembered. At the concert dedicated to the erection of a monument to the composer the folklore chorus performed songs he had written and used in his own creative work.

The House of Propaganda invited the four participants in the choir to Moscow, and they were very successful. They ancient songs they performed made it possible to look into the souls of the generations that had passed and been forgotten and have now been resurrected through the force of art. Also participating in the concert was a professional folklore collective headed by D. V. Pokrovskiy.

D. V. Pokrovskiy and his folklore ensemble of young performers are eagerly searching for national creative work of the past. A trip to Yakutiya, the Komi ASSR, Permskaya Oblast, the Don, the Terek, and the Kuban' helped them to gather many national songs, including old cossack songs.

Before the concert of "Songs of Ancient Rus'," D. V. Pokrovskiy discussed his recent findings and the rare examples of national singing that have been preserved in the remote villages of the north as well as his expedition to Ust'Tsil'ma (Komi ASSR), where there are Old Believers who can read the "hooks" with which music was recorded in the distant past. This is where they discovered the large signature tune of the 16th century composer Fedor Krest'yanin, the singing deacon of the court of Ivan the IV the Terrible.

Then the ensemble performed old cossack songs, poems and legends, psalms, travel singing, maritime tales, shepherds' songs and wedding songs. They performed a national Christmas drama in costumes. They sang a great deal, and responded generously to the applause with more songs . . . .

The Znamenskiy Cathedral is now filled with joyful life. Art glorifies man, his deeds and his mastery . . . .

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NATIONAL

## READER COMPLAINS OF PUBLICATIONS 'EXPLOSION'

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Jul 82 p 11

[Article by B. Rozov, doctor of engineering sciences, professor: "Recording Publications Like Patents"]

[Text] Much is now being said about the "information explosion." As a matter of fact, the volume of knowledge along all lines of science and technology is doubling every 10 years. If one is to get a good orientation during the scientific-technical revolution, one must work out methods of automatic recording, storage and retrieval of information sources, set up reference-information systems on the basis of computer equipment, and so on. Sometimes this costs more than is spent to conduct the research itself. Then it truly does not pay: it is simpler and cheaper to repeat the experiment than to find the data on the results obtained....

Nevertheless, in my opinion, it is not an "information explosion" at all, but a "publications explosion." Only at first glance is this one and the same thing. Not every printed word is a bearer of new knowledge. In just the same way not all data represent scientific information. And we should not speak so much of an "explosion" as of a burst: the growth in the number of publications greatly exceeds the growth of knowledge. How does that happen?

Very often several articles of the same author printed in different publications are devoted to one and the same subject matter. For all the differences in details of exposition and practical recommendations, in essence they are twins. The authors of these doubles are guided by considerations based on prestige: the more publications, the more active the scientist is thought to be.

But what if we changed the present practice by saying that a scientific result could be published (or deposited) only once? This could be achieved by means of the "publication formula," which, like the formula used in describing an invention, would record the precise title of the subject of research and would furnish an idea of the nature of the work. If such formalized descriptions, accompanied by a brief exposition of the nature of the material, were required, then there would be a sharp drop in the flow of publications. In addition, it would become possible to wage a more vigorous campaign against plagiarism. After all, in what cases would there be occasion to resort to the

foggy term "scientific unscrupulousness"? When the actual fact of direct borrowing of someone else's text is not established, though it is clear that this text is simply a modification, a restatement. The "publication formula" would take from plagiarists the opportunity to "play with words"....

The innovation would make it realistic to set up information banks, which will become a reliable base for drafting national economic plans and for broad practical introduction of the most recent scientific-technical achievements. It would speed up the matter of the state expert evaluation, whose responsibility it is to evaluate the results obtained, to ascertain and assign authorship of those results. Finally, it would simplify the process of periodic recertification of scientists and the awarding of academic degrees and academic titles. The cumbersome expert evaluation which has to be done on an ad hoc basis in such cases would be replaced by a constant and continuous evaluation of scientific writings and of the creative activity of researchers.

Who would take charge of introducing the "publication formula"? This should be a strong organization capable of embracing all fields of science, like VNIIGPE [All-Union Scientific Research Institute of State Patent Evaluation]. With the help of the broad scientific community and experts hired on a part-time basis it would be able to determine the significance and novelty of manuscripts, selecting from among them those worthy to be published or deposited. Nor is a decentralized approach precluded, one in which the various fields of science or groups of specialties would set up their own information-evaluation services. This would be a bit simpler to do.

My proposals do not require transformations on the order of "all or nothing." They allow for gradual, step-by-step realization. The first thing would be to work out the "publication formula" itself, to acquire experience in using it. This work could begin in one of the central publishing houses issuing scientific literature in some field. The field of engineering sciences would be the most suitable for an experiment; since they stand closer to the proposed methods of discovering novelty and putting order into the flow of information.

7045

CSO: 1800/931

NATIONAL

'TURKESTAN' REJECTED AS INAPPROPRIATE LABEL

[Editorial Report] Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 8, August 1982 carries on page 1 an unsigned 650-word article titled "Our Cover." In its discussion of changes in Central Asia since 1917, the article notes that the term "Turkestan" has "disappeared from the map" because it "did not correspond to the national composition of the population or the origins of the current peoples."

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IMAGE OF CHRIST BECOMES REALISTIC IN NINETEENTH CENTURY RUSSIAN ART

[Editorial Report] Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 48-51 an illustrated, 4,000-word article titled "How Christ Ceased to be God" by M. Rybina and A. Kochetov. The article describes the changes in pictorial representation of Christ in nineteenth century realist art.

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CSO: 1800/1310

ADOPTION RECORDS MUST BE KEPT SECRET FROM CHILDREN, NATURAL PARENTS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian, 15 August 1982, carries on page 3 a 3500-word article titled "Hunt for a Daughter" by T. Karatygina. Published under the rubric "On the Theme of Morality," the article describes the unfortunate consequences for a child and the people who have adopted her when the natural mother learns where the child is and seeks to reclaim her many years later. It concludes that those responsible for giving the natural mother the necessary information should be punished by the courts.

CSO: 1800/1340

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE CRITICIZES RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 29 Jul 82 p 2

[Article: "In the CP of Azerbaijan CC"]

[Text] The CP of Azerbaijan CC has discussed the question of the serious shortcomings in the work of the Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature imeni M. F. Akhundov in carrying out the decree of the CPSU CC and the USSR Council of Ministers, entitled "On the Further Development of Higher Schools and Improving the Quality of Specialist Training."

The decree which was adopted notes that, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Congress of the CP of Azerbaijan, and by the decree of the CPSU CC and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "On Further Development of Higher Schools and Improving the Quality of Specialist Training," the group of the Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature imeni M. F. Akhundov has accomplished a definite amount of work in training skilled personnel as teachers of Russian language and literature for the republic's schools. During the 10 years of its existence the institute has trained 9,420 teachers of Russian language and literature, many of whom have given a good account of themselves in practical work in this field.

Nevertheless, the decree states, the institute's rectorate and party committee have permitted serious shortcomings in the direction of the educational process, scientific research, and ideological-indoctrination work. An unhealthy moral-psychological atmosphere was formed in the institute, numerous instances of a negative type have taken place, as well as malpractices on the part of various staff members.

The success rate of the students is too low, and the level of their skills and professional training is insufficient. During the years 1976-1981 the over-all success rate at the institute dropped from 93.3 to 89.5 percent. During this same period more than 150 students were dropped from the senior classes because of a lack of success. However, despite the poor skills of the students, the rectorate, party, and Komsomol organizations have not adopted any measures at all with regard to this problem.

There have been systematic violations of the regulations and procedures of preparing and conducting entrance exams, there have been numerous instances of enrollments in this VUZ by the criteria of neighborhood affiliation, kinship, and outright patronage-type protection. Included on the admissions and examination commissions have been poorly qualified, unscrupulous, and compromised people, who have permitted the inflation and unjustified changes of grades. The following have abused their service positions as examiners: Comrades Ya. Mamedov, N. Tarasova, N. Efendiyeva, D. Granovskaya, N. Mirzoyeva, and others. Violations were also committed by the chief secretary of the admissions commission, Comrade I. Babayev, who arbitrarily put inflated grades on the examination sheets of some applicants, and the latter were subsequently admitted to the institute illegally.

There are also shortcomings in the organization and conduct of entrance exams by experiment. At the time they were held the exam information and sheets of certain applicants were falsified, and, as a result, they were illegally enrolled in the institute. Meanwhile, a considerable number of applicants who had scored the necessary number of points in accordance with the conditions of the experiment were not admitted to the institute for study.

The institute has not fulfilled the plan for non-competitive admission from the republic's regions. During the period 1979-1981 only 327 persons were enrolled for 600 places, whereas there is a shortage of Russian-language teachers in many mountainous and remote regions. However, a number of persons who had successfully passed the entrance exams were admitted to this VUZ only after the intervention of the republic's Ministry of Higher Educational Institutions.

The appeals commissions work badly. As a result of the lack of monitoring controls, the chairmen (Comrades Aydynov, Ch. Badalov) and the members of the appeals commission during the period of the entrance exams unobjectively graded the work of the applicants and falsified the corresponding documents and certificates.

The level of the educational process in the preparatory division is too low, serious departures from the rules on acceptance have taken place, and protection has been rendered to students taking final exams. Substantial shortcomings have also been disclosed in the institute's correspondence division.

Scientific research is not being conducted at a satisfactory level in the institute. There is no precise and purposeful plan for scientific studies, petty, minor topics prevail, and the deadlines allotted for finishing planned projects are not being met. Insufficient attention has been paid to the training of highly qualified scientific personnel. During the past five years not a single doctoral dissertation has been prepared at the institute. Graduate work has not been handled satisfactorily; persons have been accepted for study therein who are lacking in profound knowledge, as well as the habits and inclinations for scientific-research work. As a result of this, during the years 1977-1981 only one out of 28 persons finishing their graduate work managed to defend his candidate's dissertation.

Serious shortcomings have also been allowed in the selection and disposition of personnel. There has been a widespread and vicious practice at the institute of accepting for employment and for graduate work persons chosen by the criteria of kinship, family ties, coming from the same area, or simply friendly relations.

Just during the last few years close relatives of the following instructors were accepted at the institute: R. Khudaverdiyeva, M. Shirinov, E. Aleskerova, Z. Mustafayeva, Musayeva, and others. Abusing her service position, the prorector of the scientific unit, Comrade L. Vekilova, rendered protection to her own daughter in accepting the latter for graduate work and in organizing the defense of her candidate's dissertation. Also accepted for graduate work was the daughter of the departmental chairman, Comrade Ch. Badalov, who was illegally relieved from work in the rural rayon to which she had been sent by distributive assignment. Institute graduates have been accepted for work who have weak skills, persons who were illegally released from the jobs given to them by distributive assignment.

The extremely unsuitable situation which took shape at the institute was the result of serious shortcomings in the style and operating methods of the institute's rector, Comrade A. Mamedov. He failed to ensure the necessary order, discipline, and healthy moral-psychological atmosphere at the institute, he allowed serious violations of party principles in the selection, disposition, and training of personnel, and he accepted for work at the institute persons whose political, professional, and moral qualities had not been carefully checked out. Heading up the institute for a lengthy period of time, Comrade A. Mamedov surrounded himself with yes-men and flatterers; he facilitated numerous malpractices and created within the collective a situation lacking principles and a sense of responsibility.

There have also been serious shortcomings in the work of the institute's prorectors, Comrades D. Akhmedov and L. Vekilova. Failing to provide the necessary leadership over the sections entrusted to them, they connived in violations of instructors' ethics, manifested a lack of principles in resolving important questions, worked without initiative, without undertaking any sort of measures with regard to improving the state of affairs in the institute.

An unprincipled, uncritical attitude toward the state of affairs at the institute, weak leadership of the primary party organizations were manifested by the institute's party committee and the partkom secretary, Comrade A. Gasanov. The partkom failed to react in time to the signals, nor did it wage a consistent and principled struggle against the violations which had been permitted in the educational process, in the entrance exams, in the selection and disposition of personnel.

The AzSSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education has poorly carried out the guidance of the institute's activities, has not rendered effective aid in improving the educational methodological, scientific, and indoctrinational process, or in improving the quality of specialist training.

The Nasiminskiy Raykom of the CP of Azerbaijan failed to carry out day-to-day monitoring of the activities of this VUZ's party organization, it did not accord the necessary attention to ideological-indoctrinational work among the professors, instructors, and students, nor did it direct the efforts of the Communists and the entire group at rooting out the negative phenomena.

The CP of Azerbaijan CC acknowledged the unsatisfactory work of the rectorate and party committee of the Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature imeni M. F. Akhundov in implementing the decree of the CPSU CC and the

USSR Council of Ministers entitled "On Further Developing Higher Schools and Improving the Quality of Specialist Training."

For serious shortcomings in organizing and conducting entrance exams, in educational-indoctrinational work, as well as gross violations of party principles in personnel selection and disposition, Comrade A. Mamedov has been relieved of his duties as rector, and he has been administered a stern reprimand with a note made of this on his record.

For serious shortcomings permitted in the educational process and manifested in his work, along with a lack of principle and servility, Comrade D. Akhmedov has been relieved of his duties as prorector of the educational section; he has been administered a stern reprimand with a note made of this on his record.

The question of the personal responsibility of the prorector of the scientific section, Comrade L. Vekilova, will be examined after she has recovered her health.

For serious shortcomings, unsatisfactory party-organizational and indoctrinational work, as well as a manifested lack of principles and connivance in deciding personnel problems, the secretary of the party committee, Comrade A. Gasanov has been administered a reprimand.

The republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education and the Nasiminskiy Raykom of the CP of Azerbaijan have been entrusted with the task of examining the attachment of responsibility on the part of the institute's staff members who allowed incorrect acts and malpractices to take place.

The CP of Azerbaijan CC has required that the rectorate and party committee of the Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature imeni M. F. Akhundov work out and implement specific measures aimed at eliminating the shortcomings mentioned in the present decree, universally raise the level of instruction and the quality of professional training for specialists, strengthen the ties between education and the theory and practice of building communism, along with educating highly qualified, ideologically tempered teachers of Russian language and literature.

What is required is a radical improvement of work with regard to selecting young persons for studies at the institute, particularly from the rural rayons. We must create a universally objective and benevolent situation in the entrance exams and attract to membership in the admissions commissions as well as in the capacity of examiners qualified teachers who possess high moral and political qualities. We must decisively cut short any instances of malfeasance and self-seeking actions in the course of the entrance exams, as well as the use of kinship and friendship relations on the part of the institute's employees; nor must we allow violations of the established rules of conduct for the entrance exams.

We must be directly guided by Leninist principles with regard to the selection, promotion and disposition of personnel in accordance with their political, moral, and practical qualities, adopt measures to rid the institute of persons who do not possess the necessary professional training and qualifications, and who lack the high moral authority of a pedagogue.



It is necessary to develop and implement measures directed at further improving the forms and methods of ideological-political and moral indoctrination of professors, instructors, and students, to universally develop the activity and initiative of the Communists, criticism and self-criticism, to improve the monitoring and check-ups on the execution of the decisions being taken. We must intensify the partkom's guidance of the primary party, Komsomol, and public organizations. We must increase the responsibility of the administrative personnel for the state of health of the moral-psychological atmosphere at the institute. Develop a consistent and uncompromising struggle against the antipodes of communist morality, root out the manifestation of protectionism and family favoritism.

The AzSSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education must improve the guidance of the activities of the Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature imeni M. F. Akhundov, raise the standards required for the institute's administrative personnel, render effect aid in improving educational-methodological, scientific, and indoctrinational work. It must make suggestions to the CP of Azerbaujan CC concerning further improving the training of highly qualified teachers of Russian language and literature.

The Nasiminskiy Raykom of the CP of Azerbaijan must strengthen its direction and controls over the activity of the party organization of the Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature imeni M. F. Akhundov, render effective aid in solving the principal problem--to improve in all ways the quality of instruction and also to improve the ideological-indoctrinational education of students, as well as to perfect work on the selection, disposition, and education of the administrative personnel and the teaching staff.

The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special education, the Ministry of Health, the republic's Sports Committee, the party organizations of the higher educational institutions in collegiums, the learned councils, in the sessions of the party committees and in the preliminary party organizations of VUZ's there is a need to discuss the present decree and adopt specific measures regarding the elimination of the existing shortcomings in their activity, to work out and implement practical measures to further improve and perfect educational-methodological, scientific, and indoctrinational work, as well as rooting out negative phenomena.

We must consider our most important task to be the sharp strengthening of the monitoring and administration of the course of entrance exams in the republic's VUZ's. Disclose everywhere and wage an uncompromising struggle against any violations of the rules of admissions, the facts of malpractices, impose strict party and service responsibility on the guilty persons, and publicize them widely.

The obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms of the CP of Azerbaijan, the republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, the Ministry of Health, and the Sports Committee must render the necessary aid to the educational institutions in the implementation of the present decree.

2384

✓ CSO: 1830/460

1830

## REGIONAL

### REGIONAL PECULIARITIES IN UZBEK INDUSTRY PLACEMENT

Tashkent OBSHCHESTVENNIYE NAUKI V UZBEKISTANE in Russian No 5, 1982 pp 15, 19

[Article by M. A. Bakhretdinova: "Basic Factors and Regional Characteristics in the Placement of Industry in the UzSSR"]

[Text] In the documents of the 26th CPSU Congress a great deal of attention is devoted to the problems of the rational placement of production forces in the country, particularly in the eastern regions of the Union, where it is the intention to carry out large-scale projects for mastering their natural resources and developing their fuel-energy and raw-materials bases.

Problems of further developing and rationally placing production forces are extremely urgent for the Central Asian republics, including Uzbekistan. During the years of the Soviet regime within the fraternal family of the great USSR, thanks to the implementation of the CPSU's Leninist nationality policy, our republic has become a highly developed industrial-agrarian region of the country, the foundation of its cotton base with a large-scale, multi-sector industry--energy, mining, agricultural machine building, metallurgical, chemical, construction industry, fuel, cotton-ginning, textile, foodstuff, and other sectors.

At the present time more than 1500 enterprises of 100 sectors and production fields are operating in Uzbekistan. Within the gross social product industry and construction account for 57 percent.

With respect to the production of certain important types of industrial output, the UzSSR occupies the leading place in the USSR (cotton-picking machines, equipment for the cotton-ginning industry, tractor-mounted cotton seeders, roving machines, cotton fiber, ambary, raw silk, and others).

During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan our republic made considerable forward progress in all the lines of economic and social development; there was a significant growth in its industrial potential. Large-scale capacities were introduced for the production of caprolactam and ammonium sulfate at the Elektrokhimprom Chichikskiy Production Association and at the Samarkand and Almalyk Chemical Plants. All 10 units of the Syrdar'inskaya and the 11th unit of the Navoyskaya GRES were put into operation; also going into production were new shops and sub-divisions of the Andizhanskiy and Namanganskiy Cotton Combines, the Namanganskiy Avrovyy [?]/ Fabric Combine, the Atlas Margilanskiy Association, oil-extraction plant in Gulistan, etc.\*

\* PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 30 December 1980.

Substantial results have also been achieved in the rational utilization of labor resources. As Sh. R. Rashidov noted at the 20th CPUZ Congress, during the 10th Five-Year Plan 290 branches and workshops of large-scale production facilities were created in our small cities and rayon centers. Almost 30,000 persons are employed in these places, and an annual production output of more than 300 million rubles worth of goods is assured. Outlays for the construction and introduction of these facilities were relatively modest, but the yield on invested capital has been exceptionally high.

In the territorial organization of this republic's economy, as is also the case for the Union as a whole, during the last 10-15 years there has been a broad-based expansion of the group-type placement of production facilities, and this has led to a shift in the placement of individual enterprises. There has been an increased concentration of production in industry and agriculture allowing the development of the regional form of industrial and agro-industrial associations.

The formation of a region's economy depends, to a large extent, on the possibilities for providing the industrial enterprises or their aggregates with labor, raw-material, energy, and other types of resources. In this connection, the following principal regional characteristics of Uzbekistan should be noted. They determine the nature and thrust of the long-term development of its industry:

- 1) high rate of growth of the population and, consequently, that of labor resources;
- 2) broad range of mineral-raw-material resources;
- 3) significant reserves of fuel and energy resources (natural gas and water power), usable in conjunction with the other Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan;
- 4) irrigation-type agriculture, on the basis of which cotton growing and other sectors of agriculture have been developed;
- 5) a significant and diverse raw-material, agricultural base;
- 6) presence of large masses of virgin lands, creating the conditions for a speeded-up development of agriculture and industry;
- 7) limited water resources and the objective need for transferring part of the flow of the Siberian rivers;
- 8) possibilities for the economic utilization of mountains, foothills, and deserts;
- 9) remoteness of the republic from metallurgical, lumbering, and certain other bases of the country;
- 10) insufficient development of railroad lines and an imbalance of the import and export of goods in the republic, which requires the working out and implementation of long-term measures with regard to developing production forces;
- 11) necessity for the expedited development of Uzbekistan's production forces within the system of the country's eastern regions;
- 12) the relatively higher level of Uzbekistan's economic and industrial development within the Central Asian Economic Region and its relative proximity to the countries of the Near and Middle East.

And so one of the important regional characteristics of Uzbekistan is the high rate of the natural growth of its population and, in accordance with this, the region's higher labor supply. For example, in 1970 the population growth (per 1000

persons) throughout the USSR amounted to 9.2, while in Uzbekistan the figure was 28.1, and in 1979 the figures were 8.1 and 27.4 respectively.\*

Accordingly, labor resources have likewise grown at a rapid rate. Hence, one of the most important problems is to attract into social production the republic's able-bodied population by means of creating additional jobs.

Fuller and more rational employment facilitates the creation of labor-intensive but also capital-intensive sectors and production lines.

Within the over-all high labor supply of the region a shortage of skilled workers is observed in a number of sectors (for example, machine building, technology, etc.). The solution of the given problem requires a still more significant expansion of the network of vocation-technical instruction, its inclusion primarily of rural youth in order to ensure its broad-based attraction into the national economy's industrial sectors and into the service field, which in the future will grow at a rapid pace. This pertains to all the economic sub-regions of the republic, with the exception of certain poorly developed areas, semi-desert, mountainous regions as well as certain large, industrially developed cities. The importance of expanding and improving all the activity of the system of vocational-technical training under present-day conditions was emphasized with new force at a meeting of the republic's party-economic activist members which was held on 28 April 1982 in Tashkent.

The presence of very abundant mineral-raw-material resources also belongs among Uzbekistan's regional characteristics. This republic's interior areas are rich in metals, feldspar, natural gas, fuel shales, salts, bentonites, marble, and other facing materials. With regard to many of them the republic occupies one of the foremost places in the country.

The reserves which have been discovered, as well as the growing scope of exploring and geological-prospecting operations provide a basis for considering that the republic's mineral-raw-materials base will not only provide regular work for the overwhelming part of existing enterprises for a long time into the future but will also create the prerequisites for building new enterprises.

Thus, based on Angren's kaolin clays, there is the possibility of organizing a large-scale production, of Union-level importance, of alumina--the raw material for the aluminum industry. The very rich deposits of salt allow us to organize not only the extraction of table salt but also to utilize it as a raw material for developing the chemical industry, whose output will not only satisfy the needs of the rayon but also be exported to Siberia, the Far East, etc.

An important regional problem is the use of the potentials of the mountains, foothills, and deserts which occupy 70 percent of the republic's territory.

These regions have widespread potentials for creating and developing complexes of the mining industry (for example, in Surkhandar'inskaya, Dzhizakskaya, Samarkand-

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\* "Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR v 1979 g. Statisticheskii yezhegodnik" [National Economy of the USSR in 1979. Statistical Yearbook], Moscow, 1980, p 39.

skaya, and Bukharskaya Oblasts).

In the now desert regions we could form new agro-industrial complexes, based on the development of livestock raising and the industrial processing of agricultural raw materials.

Of course, the successful use of the natural resources of the mountains, foothills, desert, and semi-desert zones depends, to a large extent, on the degree of study and transport development of these territories.

The development and irrigation of new lands is an important source of increasing the region's resource potential.

During the 10th Five-Year Plan alone in the UzSSR about 500,000 ha of new lands were developed, and during the 11th Five-Year Plan another 465,000 ha will be developed.

The largest masses of virgin lands are in the Dzhizzakskaya, Karshinskaya, Nizhne-amudar'inskaya, Severo-Bukharskaya, Surkhan-Sherabadskaya steppes. With the presence of water resources in the republic we could develop as many as 7--8 million ha of new lands.

Meanwhile, because of the year-by-year development of new irrigational lands, there is a decrease in the resources of the free flow of the Amu-Dar'ya and the Syr-Dar'ya. Hence, a guaranteed supply of water resources in the future has become one of the most important problems in the growth of agricultural and industrial production. In order to solve this problem, it is necessary to adopt measures without delay for economizing on water and increasing the efficiency of water systems, regulation, water usage, building reservoirs, utilizing underground, return-type, collector-drainage waters, as well as to speed up the transfer of part of the flow of the Siberian rivers into Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

The growing agricultural raw-material base allows us to create in Uzbekistan a number of All-Union complexes for producing cotton and silk cloth, knitted goods, non-woven materials, carpeting goods, and for processing vegetables, fruits, and grapes.

The organization of these highly productive production lines predetermines the need for a balance between the raw-material base and the capacities of the industrial enterprises and particularly an increase in the processing of agricultural raw materials to be procured in this republic in order to increase the role of the UzSSR in the All-Union division of labor.

One of the regional characteristics of this republic is its remoteness from the country's metallurgical bases.

The needs of Central Asia and Southern Kazakhstan for ferrous metals are constantly growing, while the only reprocessing plant in Central Asia is the Bekabadskiy Metallurgical Plant, which satisfies this need by merely 8--10 percent.

Rolled metal is shipped into Uzbekistan from the Ural and Ukrainian metallurgical plants, which are 2,000--3,000 km distant; this causes enormous expenditures for transportation (according to the calculations of SOPS [Council on the Study of Production Forces] of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, these amount to 10--12 million rubles a year).

Satisfying the growing needs of Uzbekistan and all Central Asia for rolled metal, metal products, and goods made of ferrous metals brought about the necessity for expanding the capacity of the Uzbek Metallurgical Plant imeni V. I. Lenin in Bekabad. Introduced into operation there in 1980 were an electric steel-smelting shop with two 100-ton furnaces and a rolling shop. This plant became the first enterprise in the Union for smelting carbon, structural steel in electric furnaces using secondary raw material. After the completion of its modernization and expansion to full design capacity the plant's output will be able to satisfy, to a considerable extent, the needs of Central Asia and Southern Kazakhstan for structural rolled metal.

In order to subsequently fully provide Central Asia with ferrous metals, it would be feasible to develop ferrous metallurgy at a full cycle, utilizing for this purpose the local raw-material resources. According to the data of the geologists, industrial interest is represented by the iron-ore deposits of Chokadam-Bulak (Ta SSR), Irisu, Abail (Southern Kazakhstan), and Tanbinbulak (KK ASSR). Their development will allow us to create here a new metallurgical base for the Union.

The remoteness from the country's metallurgical bases and the high transportation costs connected with providing supplies of ferrous metals to the republic predetermine the necessity of placing in the UzSSR non-metal-consuming but labor-consuming production lines during the very near future.

The presence of rapidly growing labor resources favors the development of highly labor-intensive sectors--electrical equipment, electronics, instrument-building, radio equipment, etc. This will make it possible not only to rationally utilize considerable labor resources but also to improve the supply of the country's national economy with the output of the indicated sectors.

Further development of farm-machinery building for the over-all mechanization of cotton growing and improvements in the structure of the machine-building industry will allow us to create in Central Asia a large-scale, machine-building base for the country and, at the same time, will ensure technical progress and improvement of the inter-regional transport-economic ties of the republic.

Inasmuch as the machine-building and metal-working enterprises belong to the "freely" placeable production lines and basically tend towards regions where the output is consumed, there are favorable pre-conditions for placing them in all the regions of the republic, which has a definite influence on bringing closer together the levels of the industrial and general economic development of Uzbekistan and the country as a whole.

Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, has great potentials at its disposal for the further development of the energy base also--located here are 1/6 of the country's hydroelectric-power resources, more than 15 percent of the potential reserves of

natural gas, as well as deposits of coal and petroleum.

Among the regional characteristics of Uzbekistan on the negative level is the imperfection of the transport balance--a significant prevalence of the import of goods into the republic over exports. Thus, during the years 1960--1975 the volume of imports into the republic increased by a factor of 2.34, while exports increased by a factor of 1.95, with an absolute (by tonnage) predominance of the former over the latter of almost double.

Intensive development of the national economy, based on the assimilation of existing resources, the formation of new industrial complexes, economic and cultural ties require further development of the railroad network. During the past few years there has been a considerable expansion of Uzbekistan's transport-economic ties with the country's other economic regions within the framework of an integrated national-economic complex.

However, in the national economy and in the retail-goods turnover the proportion of imported items is much too great, exceeding by far the norm for assortment replenishment.

If the deliveries to the republic of grain, meat, and petroleum items, along with metals, machinery, equipment, and certain other items may be acknowledged as justifiable to a considerable degree, the importing of building materials, fertilizers, salts, confectionary items, thrift goods, canned goods, wine-making products, etc. must be recognized as irrational, for they can be produced locally here.

With regard to many consumer goods, imports satisfy a great amount of basic needs which could be covered by intra-regional production, and this would allow us to avoid the irrational transportation hauls. In order to eradicate this disproportion, we must improve the structure of industrial production, moreover, not only in the interests of curtailing imports but also for the purpose of significantly increasing the export of products to other regions in order to achieve a rational balance of inter-regional balance between the inter-regional transport-economic ties and increase the republic's contribution to the All-Union development.

Improving the structure of industry by means of developing the labor-intensive sectors and production lines also permits us to solve the important social problem of significantly increasing the contingent of persons employed in industry.

Thus, the rational placement and over-all development of the republic's productive forces, taking into account its regional characteristics, is not only of great economic but also of important social significance. A correct approach to this complex problem will ensure the successful carrying out by the republic's national economy of those responsible tasks which have been assigned to it by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 20th Congress of the CP of Uzbekistan, and by the ensuing Plenums of the CPSU CC and the CPUz CC.

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## REGIONAL

### UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS SEEK NUCLEAR CONFRONTATION

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 13 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by M. Solomatin, candidate of historical sciences: "Ukrainian Nationalist Atomic Fever"]

[Excerpt] Yes, they are going mad! And especially in the treatment of the most important contemporary issue--the question of war and peace. This, of course, reveals not only the humanity-hating character of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalist politics and ideology, but also the tendencies of the most reactionary Western anticommunist forces which are reflected in the nationalist publications. They see their mission in reducing, at whatever cost, the attractive force of the peaceful program for the 1980's advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress. As to the character of this slander campaign, it is noted generally for a strengthening of "psychological war," further kindled by the present U.S. administration and its rash course towards straining the international situation.

There is hardly any nationalist publication now which does not count on a world thermonuclear war. The Soviet system, claims the newspaper SVOBODA impudently "can only be broken and rebuilt anew on its ruins." Changes in the USSR are possible, "reasons" the so-called NOVYY SHLYAKH, "only in the process of a total third world war." As to UKRAYINS'KE SLOVO published in Paris, it assigned itself the task of convincing the West that it "will have true peace" and will get rid of political crises only when "there will be no Soviet Union." Thus they wail from imperialist nooks and discuss in the columns of their publications various aspects of the issue of arming and rearming the West, nuclear and neutron arms. KHRYSITYANS'KYY (!) HOLOS, for example, paid particular attention to the neutron bomb. Cannibal "hope" in the lecture by this "voice" sounds as follows: "After neutron bombing cities and settlements will remain whole."

The nationalists' zoological anticommunism and anti-Soviet stand have led to the fact that they always supported and support increased confrontation and stress, disagreements between governments leading to conflict, and conflict leading to military clashes and wars utilizing arms for mass destruction. First of all, this position fully corresponds to the ideological principles of bourgeois nationalism which, through the mouth of its spiritual shepherd, D. Dontsov, pronounced "the law of eternal rivalry among nations," and advanced



the humanity-hating slogan "the struggle of all against all." Secondly, a detente and peaceful cooperation among nations will put an end to nationalist strategic raving about the fall of Soviet power and their return to the Ukraine in the camp of the invaders.

A particularly large number of insinuations appeared in the bourgeois nationalist press in connection with the events in Afghanistan. The Bandera followers' HOMIN UKRAYINY, which openly advocated an aggression against communism, suddenly called that "Afghanistan is the next victim of Moscow's aggression, Iran and Pakistan will follow." "The unannounced war" which, contrary to all norms of international law, the reactionaries wage against the Afghan people, the nationalists pass for a "national uprising."

Who are these "rebels," why are the nationalists concerned with them? To some extent a reply to this question is provided by an interview with their "leader" published on the pages of SHLYAKH PEREMOHY. "We are sure and confident," stated this imperialist agent (his surname is not provided), "that after Afghanistan's liberation we will also liberate Tadzhikistan, we have decided on that, and Samarkand, Bukhara, Turkestan... The Soviet Union will cease to exist." Thus we know why the nationalists need "Afghan rebels" and why they need to be saved!

A vicious anti-Soviet stand became the platform for uniting Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism with the most reactionary and aggressive contemporary forces. They are beside themselves to join the aggressors and thus try their hand in the Israeli or another issue. Therefore, the Ukrainian emigre mission consists of looking for allies in the world so that one of the large world states, hostile to the USSR, would "buy" their concept of an independent Ukraine."

Taking a stand against a detente in international relations, for an arms race, and finally for the unleashing of a thermonuclear war, the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism branded itself as a violent enemy not only of the Ukrainian nation but of all people also.

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## REGIONAL

### ANTIRELIGIOUS PROPAGANDA IN LITHUANIA

#### Atheism Clubs in School

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 2 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by D. Silene, chairman of the Council on Atheism, Nemenchine Middle School, Vil'nyusskiy Rayon: "Why's That Require A Thoughtful Answer"]

[Text] I look at the children. . . How different they are -- in outward appearance, in temperament, and in character! And they are all attending different classes -- some are still in the fifth class, and some are already in the seventh. But when they gather together for classes in the young atheist club, it is as though these differences disappear. Everyone is united by one thing -- the self-interest in what is occurring in the classroom. One group of club members is heatedly discussing the plan for the next presentation and which of the seven-year class members should be given the responsibility of speaking there at the hour assigned for their class. Others with less enthusiasm select materials for preparing a new display on atheism. Both groups constantly ask me for advice and explanations.

"Danuta Mikhaylovna," one of the young men says, leaving the discussion of the plan for the discussion and approaching me, "Why is it that the priest used to make you come to communion on an empty stomach, but now he allows you to take communion even if you have had breakfast?"

"And why did the priest recently offer to conduct a tour for us around our city?" asks another. "Doesn't he know that we go on field trips like this with our teachers, and that we also do other interesting things?"

These questions and others like them indicate not simple curiosity on the part of the students, which curiosity is typical of their age. It is completely obvious that the adolescents are attempting to interpret their own observations of life, and the words that they have heard in their family, because they are being educated under different conditions. Their parents take different attitudes toward religion. For some young people, their parents are confirmed atheists. For others, the parents, having broken away from religion, still keep looking back at the past, and are sometimes not opposed to marking a religious holiday. And for still others, of course, the parents are believers. Their views on religion, of course, are their personal matter. In our society the freedom of

conscience is guaranteed by the USSR Constitution. But it is no secret that parents, in conformity with their personal philosophy of life, explain to children in different ways various phenomena, including the new trends in the church, and the fact that it is departing from certain canons that were established centuries ago. Therefore there arise in the students' minds various contradictory judgments and disputes, the resolution of which can be achieved only by an older, more informed person, who enjoys their confidence.

At the age of 12-14 years adolescents -- students in classes 5 through 7 -- begin to develop their view of the world and begin to lay the foundation for their personality. This presents our teachers with the requirement to conduct the work in a differentiated manner, with a consideration of the age of the young schoolchildren. It is necessary first of all to determine one's own convictions, one's own approach to the understanding of the phenomena of nature, social relations, and ideology, including religion. We teach the children to compare and analyze the views of the people close to them -- their parents, neighbors -- selecting those principles that seem to them to be more convincing. This places upon the teacher collective a tremendous amount of responsibility for educating the adolescents, and demands of the teachers a thorough knowledge and the ability in a clearly understandable manner to explain from scientific positions not only the development of the world and society, but also those methods which the church uses at the particular stage to restrain the faithful and to extend its influence to the young people.

At the present time there has been a noticeable intensification of the evolutionary processes in religion. The ministers of religion realize that divine service, as such, has for many persons ceased to be a spiritual need. The bulk of the population has left the church, and has taken the path of the materialistic understanding of the world, and this can be seen very clearly by referring to the example of our small town. This is what is forcing the church to look for funds to attract the "flock." And various tolerances are being allowed for the faithful, such as allowing them to take communion after breakfast. A search is under way for opportunites to conduct the service in a more ceremonious and outwardly more attractive manner. Certain ministers of the church, as has happened in our town, here in Nemenchine, attempt to extend their work beyond the confines of the house of prayer, and to attract adolescents by organizing sports activities or trips.

Modernism in religion, like the attempts by individual church leaders to exceed the powers granted to them, as defined by Soviet legislation concerning cults, are, obviously, taken into consideration by us in our antireligious propaganda at lessons and in our activities outside the classroom. The Council on Atheism, which includes biology teacher G. Mazheykayte; chemistry teacher S. Zhardin; the chairman of the school's party organization, librarian D. Maslauskene; and myself, when planning our work of providing atheistic education for the students, relies on the party and Komsomol organizations and the school's Young Pioneer group, as well as the class leaders. Jointly with them, we work out a system of conducting individual explanatory work with the students and their parents, as well as mass school measures -- evenings, meetings, club lessons. An important place is given to lessons dealing with the humanities, biology, chemistry, and physics.

Upon what is this system based? On the one hand, on the requirements that every teacher dealing with a particular subject, while conducting the lesson, helps the students to understand and, from materialistic positions, to explain the phenomena of nature, the processes occurring in society. On the other hand, it is organizing the children's free time, giving them the opportunity to observe live nature, to conduct experiments with the application of scientific knowledge in biology, physics, and chemistry, to interpret the results of these observations and experiments, and to participate actively in the school's social life. In this we see the basic path for fulfilling the decisions that were set down by the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania which was recently held in our republic, at which the participants considered the questions of developing the political philosophy of the young students, of educating the upcoming generation in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism.

In our practical work of providing the materialistic education of the students, our school's instructor staff relies upon the achievements of the Soviet nation in the building of a new society, upon the ideals of the Communist Party, which reflect truly high goals -- the guaranteeing of the harmonious development of the individual, and the most complete satisfying of the person's material and spiritual needs. Goals such as these are not set by a single ruling party, by a single government, in the capitalist countries, where the official ideology, the moral foundations, the domestic and foreign policy of the ruling class coincide with and agree with the church teaching. It is precisely this that we attempt to emphasize in every discussion, in every class.

The forms and methods of our educational work are defined by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "The Further Improvement of Ideological, Political-Educational Work." We receive a considerable amount of practical assistance from the Vil'nyusskiy Rayon party committee, and the lecturers from the rayon and capital branches of the Znaniye [Knowledge] Society. Unfortunately, the society orients its lecturers chiefly at the mature listener. But, as is well known, the methodology of working with this kind of audience differs greatly from that which corresponds to the age of the students. The school councils on atheism, and also the instructors in the various subjects, are awaiting skillful assistance from the specially training lecturers on atheism.

We teachers also feel an acute shortage of various kinds of interesting film strips and movies for the students of younger school age, and of other graphic aids and means. It would seem that more attention will be paid to these problems by the Ministry of Education. Those problems will be in the center of the forthcoming August pedagogical council in our republic. All this will serve to increase the amount of atheistic work among the young students during the new school year.

#### Atheistic Work Against 'Miracles'

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 23 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by K. Smil'gyavichene, secretary of the Raseynskiy Rayon Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania: "Turning One's Gaze to the Light: From the Work Experience on the Atheistic Education of the Workers"]

[Text] In the education of the new man -- the active builder of communism, the conscious warrior for the ideas of Marxism-Leninism -- an important role is played by scientific-atheistic propaganda, which has been called upon to liberate man from the shackles of religious prejudices and superstitions, and to bring him out onto the path of a materialistic understanding of the world and his existence, and the path of creative construction, the transformation of life.

One sometimes hears people asking whether it is worthwhile placing any special emphasis on atheistic propaganda, since our way of life itself convinces the faithful of the falsity of religious dogmas. Truly, our life is becoming better and better, and increasingly beautiful, and practically everyone is well aware that this is not thanks to some sort of God's will, but rather, by the will of millions of Soviet citizens who, by their own hands, are creating their happiness. It is true that science today has reached completely unprecedented heights, and has become more accessible to the nation than it ever has before. But nevertheless religion continues to hold tightly to its influence on man, and the ministers of religion, relying upon various survivals and superstitions in the consciousness of people, attempt to lure into the bosom of the church newer and newer "souls."

That is why we must carry out our entire atheistic propaganda in an aggressive manner, and on a daily basis. And that is how our rayon party organization attempts to construct its political-educational activity and its atheistic work.

We, of course, are well aware of how unusual and, I would say, touchy, and therefore difficult the fight against religious superstitions is. Let us be entirely guided by the instructions given by V. I. Lenin, to the effect that "it is necessary to combat religious prejudices in an extremely cautious manner; a lot of harm is caused by those who introduce into this struggle the insulting of people's religious sense. One must fight by means of propaganda, by means of enlightenment." We always keep in mind the fact that the USSR Constitution guarantees to the citizens of our country the right to profess any religion or the right not to profess any at all, to exercise religious cults or to conduct atheistic propaganda.

We attempt to conduct all our atheistic work in such a way that it does not convey even the slightest nuance of insult toward the feelings of the believers, or the slightest infringement of their rights, but at the same time is thorough, and concrete and brought to the person's awareness.

When developing, at the rayon party committee, the work plans for the department of propaganda and agitation, in addition to the time-tested forms like lectures and discussions, we pay constant attention to the search for new, more effective forms of exerting an influence upon the believers. We decided first of all to intensify the individual work, and to approach every family. In each settlement we created groups of political information specialists and agitators, who, for the most part, engage in atheistic work at people's places of residence. The activities of these groups are coordinated by the rayon council of scientific-atheistic propaganda.

Atheistic work is carried out actively at citizens' places of residence by middle school teacher in the city of Raseynyay, A. Chibiras; teacher at the Viduklyay middle school, A. Motskus; teacher at the Pikchyunay eight-year school, Ya. Endryukaytene; doctors S. Bradlevskis and E. Baubinas; librarian G. Yanonene; and other lecturers, agitators, and propagandists. Their efforts have not been carried out without leaving a trace.

The political information specialists and agitators, in discussions with the believers, and relying upon local incidents, successfully demolish the conclusions made by the churchgoers. For example, certain ministers of religion intensively emphasize that the new life has given rise to drunkenness, and only religion can serve here as a restraining factor. Our agitators, political information specialists, and lecturers, relying upon specific facts and comparisons with the past, convincingly demonstrate the groundlessness of such statements and, when speaking about the flourishing of national culture in Lithuania and about the tremendous changes in people's lives, they convince people that, against that background, of course, one sees more clearly defined the initial negative phenomena, including drunkenness, and it is not so much religion that is combatting drunkenness, as our public opinion as a whole.

In contrast to religious rituals we create and successfully introduce into the life and everyday situation of people new rituals that correspond to the spirit of our communist morality -- solemn ceremonies of marriage, the registration of newborn infants, retirement ceremonies, etc. For example, on 1 November the churches usually organize a day to remember those who have died. But it has already been many years since the public organizations took this measure into their hands. At cemeteries a civil ceremony is conducted, with statements made by representatives of the public, who tell about the life and deeds of the people who have left behind them good memories in their fellow townspeople, and about the exploits of the heroes who perished in engagements with enemies.

We are greatly harmed and given a lot of trouble by the religious gatherings in the small town of Shiluva, where, two centuries ago, a certain shepherd is supposed to have seen a vision of "Holy Mary," who had descended to the earth. At that time fanatics had erected a small chapel there. And now the believers come to that chapel in order to bow down to that "holy image." During recent years the party organization and the public in the rayon have carried out a definite amount of work among the workers in the village, in order to explain to people what harm is caused by the absurd fairytale told by the churchgoers. And this has yielded its fruit. Among those who go to the "holy" place, you can count on your fingers the people from our rayon. And, in general, the number of pilgrims has dropped sharply during the past four years.

One of the important factors in the work of the party organizations in the atheistic education of the workers, in our opinion, is the rapid responsiveness of our countermeasures to any actions taken by the churchgoers.

The ministers of religion, attempting to attract people, resort to the most varied means, which sometimes are unexpected. In response to the schemes concocted by the priests, we publish articles in the rayon newspaper and have oral discussions with the inhabitants of the villages. For example, one of the issues of our newspaper NAUYAS RITAS printed an article entitled "Sly Sermons," which was written by engineer-hyrotechnician at the Viduklyay Poultry-Raising Sovkhoz

V. Lyubinas. In that article he convincingly revealed the pernicious directedness of the actions taken by the father superior of the Viduklyay church A. Svarinskas, and the lies and slander that he was spreading.

Or take another example. Last year on the Atzhalinas Kolkhoz, among the faithful a rumor suddenly spread to the effect that in the home of the old Minelgs, a dark cross hanging on the wall kept lighting up and then turning off. And so, encouraged by the church, the old folks immediately began proclaiming a "miracle." And so the believers began visiting them. The rayon's council on atheistic work and the kolkhoz Communists, with the aid of local lecturers, as well as scientists who had been invited by us, immediately explained to people the secret of how the cross was lighted up. There was, of course, no miracle. Everything was easily and simply explained by the laws of optics, and it was repeatedly shown to the people on the spot. The Minelgs themselves, of course, disappointedly waved their hand at the cross, asked us to clear the "guests" out of their house, and spoke on one of the atheistic broadcasts on Lithuanian Television.

The painstaking search for and application of new forms of atheistic work, in addition to the active use of the old and time-tested forms, such as reports, discussions, and lectures, have been yielding rather good results. But, while delighted at the successes, we are not closing our eyes to the shortcomings that exist, or to the unresolved problems. There still are quite a few people, for example, who resort to the aid of the church when burying loved ones who have died. Why? Because the ministers of religion and their accomplices sometimes appear to be more responsive, more "sympathetic," more obliging than we are. And things should be exactly the reverse -- the representatives of the labor collectives where the deceased had worked or where his relatives are now working, and the public in the village should be the first people to visit the home where the grief has entered, so that the people there will receive comfort, aid, and support from them, rather than from the churchmen.

The situation still is not going well with the means of graphic agitation for atheistic purposes. By relying on our own efforts, once a year we publish a poster "Turn your gaze toward intelligence, toward the light," but that is far from sufficient. We feel that the republic's publishing houses have not been devoting the proper attention to the production of posters and other graphic aids dealing with atheistic topics -- we used to have a much larger quantity of these.

The rayon party committee and the activists in the council for atheistic propaganda are completely aware both of their successes in the struggle against religion and their omissions. We do not doubt that, by our common efforts, we shall achieve even better results in the communist education of people.

#### Atheistic Work on Farms

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 1 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by K. Zaletskas, instructor at the Department of Propaganda and Agitation, Zarasayskiy Rayon Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania: "Persistently, Purposefully: Atheistic Propaganda Is Being Conducted Among the Public in Zarasayskiy Rayon"]

[Text] In Salakas everyone -- whether old or young -- is well acquainted with

Ya. Bukel'skene, teacher at a local middle school. She has given hundreds of meaningful lectures on atheistic topics to the people of her hometown during the years of her pedagogical activity. And she has also organized a large number of atheistic evenings and conducted a large number of discussions -- both collective and individual -- with young people and with old ones. And people always remember every lecture, every meeting.

For example, quite recently a farm had an atheistic evening on the topic "How religions treats the concepts of good and evil." At that evening -- and a rather large number of people came to it -- no one was indifferent. Even the most stubborn "strong silent types" got into the conversation. Some of them were on the point of asserting that religion doesn't teach anything bad, and that its treatment of good and evil completely coincides with the norms of our morality. Their conclusions were rapidly smashed by the activists in atheistic work. In a well-argued manner, with the use of indisputable facts and living examples, they showed how the words and the deeds of the churchmen differ.

And this pertains, the atheists said, not only to the times when the bourgeoisie dominated in Lithuania, the first postwar years, and the increasingly acute class struggle in the Lithuanian countryside, but also pertains to today, when, proclaiming concern for the salvation of the soul, the churchmen are attempting to preserve, and if possible also to consolidate, their influence upon people, to distract the attention of the faithful from worldly affairs, to set up all kinds of obstacles on the path of the social renovation of life. Examples were cited to prove how imaginary good, all-forgiveness, as preached from the pulpit, turn out to be an evil for people, for society.

These measures of an atheistic nature on the Aukshtaychyu Krashtas Kolkhoz in Salakas are conducted frequently. During the past year alone, approximately 20 lectures were given here on atheistic and popular-scientific topics.

Work with the believers is no simple job. And it is complicated by the fact that the believers include people who are rather well educated, but who, by virtue of various reasons, find themselves under the influence of the church. How does one get them to break away from the church, how does one return them to active social life? That question was thoroughly and completely discussed at a session of the rayon council for the coordination of the propagandizing of scientific-atheistic knowledge. It was decided, in particular, to conduct a study annually among the rural inhabitants, and to vary the forms and methods of atheistic work.

A survey conducted by council members on the Kolkhoz imeni M. Mel'nikayte indicated that a considerable number of the public do not have any firmly established religious convictions, and they visit the church either at the insistence of their religious relatives or simply out of curiosity. It was also ascertained that the Soviet way of life, and the persistent work performed by the atheists, have helped many believers to break out of their religious shackles, and to learn how to evaluate correctly the essence of religion and the deeds and words of the churchmen.

Nevertheless, a rather large number of people still are enslaved by religious prejudices and this causes not only a certain moral harm, but also a material



detriment to the job at hand, to the farm. That is why, at the theoretical conference "Leninist views concerning religion, the church, and the principles of the faithful," which was held in the rayon, it was emphasized that scientific-atheistic knowledge should be propagandized regularly and systematically, while paying special attention to the quality of conducting the atheistic measures, and to expanding the individual work with the faithful. But these measures require that on every farm, at every enterprise, there is a sufficient number of people who are well trained for this work, who possess authority, a large amount of tact, and broad scientific knowledge. It was decided, therefore, to devote the maximum amount of attention to training the appropriate number of propaganda specialists.

A large amount of work in this area is being done by the school of atheist-lecturers which was created at the rayon party committee and which is headed by the person who is already known to us, Ya. Bukel'skene. That school trains teachers, engineers, agricultural specialists, and workers in the field of culture. The classes are conducted once a month. Reports are given to the students by lectures from the Lithuanian Znaniye [Knowledge] Society and instructors from higher educational institutions in the republic. An important place in the classes is set aside for the preparation of book reviews by the students and to the conducting of debates.

Obviously, all this has been yielding positive results. There has been a substantial improvement in the propagandizing of atheistic knowledge among the school students and that work is also being carried out in a more purposeful manner in the labor collectives. Valuable experience, in particular, has been accumulated in this regard at the textile and haberdashery factory. On the recommendation of the party organization, a public council on atheistic propaganda has been created there.

The persistent conducting of individual work with the faithful and the conducting of those measures that will attract people not only by their content, but also by their form, constitute the chief trend in atheistic propaganda.

#### Diversification of Atheism Measures

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 19 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Ya. Kiselyauskene, secretary of the Shirvintskiy Rayon Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania: "We Are Looking for New Forms, We Are Varying the Methods: From the Experience of Work in Atheistic Education"]

[Text] ". . . to develop and carry out specific steps to intensify atheistic education. To increase the responsibility borne by Communists and Komsomol members in the struggle against religious prejudices."

(From the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "The Further Improvement of Ideological, Political-Educational Work")

Our way of life has undermined the social roots of religion. Soviet citizens are being freed of religious prejudices, are assimilating a materialistic view of the

world, and are becoming well aware that the true creator of their happiness on earth is the workingman himself. However, the paths to the houses of prayer have not been overgrown with weeds everywhere, and therefore the work of overcoming the religious survivals remains a vitally important kind of work even today.

For purposes of intensifying the atheistic propaganda in the rayon, at a session of the bureau of the Shirvintskiy Rayon party committee, the plan for measures in 1982-1985 was approved. That plan provides for measures to improve the ideological-educational work. A large place in the plan is given to oral propagandizing of Soviet legislation concerning religious cults, to the training of propaganda specialists in atheistic education, and the struggle against manifestations of religious prejudices.

Various organizations, institutions, and societies in our rayon engage in the atheistic education of the workers. An important role in propagandizing atheistic knowledge belongs to the schools, the cultural-educational and medical institutions, the party and Komsomol organizations on farms, the local press, radio, and the rayon organization of the Znaniye Society.

This work is carried out on a daily basis and not only among the believers, but also among those who have not yet determined their attitude toward religion. Use is made of various ideological means. In the rayon's libraries, for example, the basic attention is given to individual work with the teachers. In addition, there are special-topic evenings, discussions, bibliographical surveys, and question and answer evenings. Information about new books dealing with the scientific-materialistic view of the world is constantly published on the pages of the rayon newspaper LENINO VEL'YAVA. In the regional studies area of the bibliographical department of the central library there are a number of methodological materials which are propagandized at the charge-out desks and through the mobile libraries. Materials that are very popular among the readers are such materials as "Recollections of atheists," "The shadows of the altars are disappearing," etc. The Yuodishskiy, Kernavskiy, and Moteyunskiy Houses of Culture participate actively in propagandizing atheistic knowledge. They conduct interesting mass measures: discussions, meetings with interesting people, and special-topic evenings.

On farms, in schools and organizations, and at enterprises in the rayon, lectures are given on scientific atheism and on questions of the materialistic view of the world. Lecture series which have enjoyed great popularity among the listeners include "Catholicism and ideological subversion," and "Criticism of the anti-communistic concepts of the freedom of conscience."

A large amount of attention to improving lecture-type propaganda in the rayon is given by the methodology section of scientific atheism, of the rayon organization of Znaniye Society, which has been headed for a prolonged period of time by deputy director of the Shirvinskaya middle school, Communist V. Zhvinis. The section members give lectures in various labor collectives in the rayon, and participate in preparing and conducting theoretical conferences and seminars locally. The sessions discuss the activities of the primary organizations of Znaniye Society in forming the workers' materialistic view of the world.

Unfortunately, the level of the lectures given does not yet completely satisfy the increased needs of the audience. The lecturer who is speaking on questions

of atheism must have a complete mastery of Marxist methodology, must be able to demolish skillfully the arguments and conclusions of the churchmen, and to give the workers the answers to the most varied questions. That is why the party's rayon committee devotes such careful attention to the selection and training of the propagandists who are conducting the atheistic work.

Operating in the rayon is a school of lecturers on atheism, which is headed by the chief of the Department of Propaganda and Agitation, of the party's rayon committee, P. Kalesnikas. Among the students I would like to mention such activists as R. Baronene, A. Stetskene, I. Romashkene, V. Usonis, and V. Dalinkyavichene, who are simultaneously raising their level of lecturer skills at the republic's lecturer school.

One of the chief tasks of the rayon's party organization is increasing the effectiveness of the atheistic work. The resolution of this task is impossible without the complete study of the degree and nature of the public's religious spirit. It is only by proceeding from an objective analysis of the religious situation that one can develop concrete and effective measures for atheistic education. One of these important measures is the introduction of Soviet civil ceremonies.

Soviet ceremonies of marriage, naming of children, initiation as a worker, departure into the Soviet Army, anniversaries of veterans of war and labor, the departure of mechanizers into the field, and other ceremonies enrich and beautify our life, and increase the authority of a person and the importance of his labor. On the Gelvonay, Kyauklyay, Imeni Dzerzhinskiy, and a number of other farms, many of these holidays and ceremonies have become traditional.

Unfortunately, people have not yet been successful everything in giving these measures the necessary air of solemnity, so that they would completely satisfy people's emotional needs, and would excite and please them. There is no doubt that there is not enough *atributika* [meaning unknown]. And it sometimes happens that, in addition to the ceremony of naming a child at the registry of vital statistics, a church ceremony is also carried out.

Considerable harm to the atheistic education in the family is caused by the participation of a definite number of people in the so-called temple holidays. They are visited, for the most part, by retirees and housewives, that is, people who are no longer part of the collective, who, in the churches and the other houses of prayer attempt to supplement the social ties that have been broken. But in most instances they are educators of children, and sometimes their influence still has an effect upon the upcoming generation.

The party and Komsomol organizations at schools, and the pedagogical collectives, consider it to be their absolutely primary duty to do everything necessary to weaken and to nullify this influence that believers have upon children. In a number of schools in the rayon there exists a precise system of antireligious propaganda, which system unites various forms of classwork and work outside the classroom and which is aimed at developing atheistic conviction in the school-children.

For example, in the Shirvintskiy middle school there has been prepared a well-coordinated plan for atheistic work for the entire training period, in which plan,

in addition to the most varied measures, provision has been made for various forms of individual work with the students and their parents. Class leaders Z. Bukalite, S. Dachka, R. Baronene, I. Adomavichene, and other teachers constantly imbue in the students atheistic convictions and study the degree of religious spirit in their families. With the aid of individual discussions, tests, and questionnaires they attempt to determine the extent to which a particular student has been subjected to the influence of religious prejudices and they study the effectiveness of various types of forms and methods of atheistic work with schoolchildren. These studies help to improve the system of atheistic education both among the students and among their parents.

The questions pertaining to the setting up of atheistic work in schools are discussed at party meetings, sessions of the pedagogical council, and teacher conferences. The organizers of this important sector of educational work are the Communists and Komsomol members who have a large amount of pedagogical longevity. Whatever subject they teach, they always attempt to emphasize skillfully the atheistic aspect of the topic and to make completely definite conclusions concerning the proper view of the world.

Atheistic display areas have been created in the rayon's schools; young atheist clubs are in operation, as well as lecture series for students; and special-topic wall newspapers are constantly published. The senior classmen are involved in preparing and carrying out the atheistic measure and in the individual work with the students. The results of this purposeful, painstaking work are easy to be seen: almost all the children from religious families, by the time they are in the Pioneer organization and then in the Komsomol, become social activists.

The party and Komsomol organizations, the propagandists, and everyone who takes part in the ideological, atheistic education of the workers is today confronted by an important task -- the more complete and better use in atheistic work of all the means, methods, and forms of ideological effect, and the maximum varying of them for the purpose of helping Soviet citizens to become completely liberated of the influence of religion.

5075

CSO: 1800/1219

REGIONAL

MULTINATIONAL BOOKSTORE, CLUB ESTABLISHED IN CHIMKENT

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 9 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] "Books in Kazakh, Russian and Uzbek" are represented on the shelves of the specialized store "Shamshyrak" ('Lighthouse'), which has opened in Chimkent. Here live and work representatives of many nationalities. For them at the store has been established the bibliophile club "Friendship."

CSO: 1800/1314

REGIONAL

GAPUROV REVIEWS ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES IN TURKMENISTAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 28 August 1982 carries on pages 1-2 an 8,000-word report titled "Successfully Fulfilling the Socialist Obligations of the Jubilee Year" given by M. G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Turkmenistan Communist Party, to a republican party plenum on 27 August. Gapurov reports on difficulties in both industry and agriculture and calls on party officials to redouble their efforts to overcome them. In addition, he calls for greater capital investment.

CSO: 1830/470

## REGIONAL

### BRIEFS

ESTONIAN PERIODICALS BANNED TO SWEDEN--Estonians living in Sweden can no longer subscribe to certain Estonian cultural periodicals. Without further explanation, the titles have disappeared from the order lists which are sent out from Moscow to Swedish distributors. Tommy Lindblom of Wennergren-Williams AB (a distributor) stated that "There are seven periodicals which have been removed from the most recent catalog sent from Moscow. We have been able to find out the reason for only two cases. One involves SIRP JA VASAR (Hammer and Sickle), which--according to a letter in May--has ended publication. The other regards KULTUUR JA ELU, which was to cease publication in 1982. Other periodicals which disappeared from the order lists are HORISONT, LOOMING (Creating), EESTI LOODUS (Estonian Nature), NOORUS (Youth), and SOTSIALISTLIK POLLUMAJANDUS (Socialist Agriculture). [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 9 Sep 82 p 5]

EMBARGO OF ESTONIAN PERIODICALS--The Finnish newspaper HELSINGIN SANOMAT on 4 September published a notice, on the surface insignificant, stating that the Soviet Estonian culture periodicals of LOOMING (Creating), the pamphlet series published by LOOMING, SIRP JA VASAR (Hammer and Sickle), EESTI LOODUS (Estonian Nature), NOORUS (Youth) and HORISONT (Horizon) beginning with the new year of 1983 no longer would be able to be sent abroad, that is to the West. [Excerpt] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER 16 Sep 82 p 4]

CSO: 3101/236

END